

ADVOCATES A NEW BIBLE.

By Professor Smith of Cornell.

The Bible of the future will have a very important place in our religious life, but it will not be the Bible of the present. It will be much larger and will contain all of the books that were venerated by the synagogue and early Christian church, many of which have been eliminated. The future Bible will also be newly translated. Some of the present translations are atrocious. There must also be introductory notes and commentaries.

The most important change will be the entirely new viewpoint in which it will be regarded and a changed estimate of its value, religious and historic. The idea that the Bible is the sole source of religious knowledge and the standard of faith will fade away. It is preposterous to draw a single doctrine from the writings of a hundred different men who had different religious viewpoints. We want all the books of the Hebrews and Christians, and all of the good in the other religions must be incorporated in it.

MINISTERS AND THEIR USEFULNESS.

By Dr. Charles W. Elliot.

Does the ministry nowadays afford a reasonable expectation of service—service, freedom, and growth? First, let us look at the serviceableness of the ministry.

I dare say most young men, who are going into the ministry think of city churches with cultivated audiences. A life there is a serviceable life. It is difficult to exaggerate the influence of a competent preacher. It is an enormous opportunity the preacher has in addressing large congregations of intelligent persons each week.

There is another kind of ministry which I sometimes think is more attractive than that of the ministry in the city, and that is the ministry in the country, where the opportunities for intellectual betterment are lessening. Country ministers are frequently the intellectual leaders of their flocks. This is the function which awaits our young men, particularly where the towns are deserted by the young people for the cities.

There is another service of the ministry which is frequently noted in American communities. The ethical

improvements are the real elements of all civic and social improvement. The ethical benefit is the real fundamental benefit and improvement. It is the minister who deals with all these ethical improvements and teaches the community that faith, love and hope are the essentials. The promotion of peace and the promotion of good will are the great things, and these are the services of the ministry.

The ministry ripens a man; it softens him. It makes him more sympathetic and more loving. Is not that a worthy ambition for any one looking forward to a long intellectual life? It is not strenuous, but it is faith and love and helpfulness, and these are the great ethical foundations of life in the community.

ABUSE OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

By Richard Olney.



RICHARD OLNEY.

Within a comparatively short time strange doctrines have been officially and unofficially announced and given prestige and currency by being described as the Monroe doctrine or as necessary corollaries from it. Under these new doctrines it is intimated that if an American State does not behave itself well in either its external or internal relations—good behavior according to our own standards, of course—it may be forced by the United States and coerced into doing the right thing, but if necessary may have its revenue sequestered and applied by the United States according to the latter's notions of justice and equity.

It is too plain for discussion that the Monroe doctrine cannot be invoked in support of any such pretensions; that they are seriously objectionable as calculated to wound the pride and excite the enmity of all other American States and as committing the United States to undertakings of the most vexatious, burdensome and dangerous character.

Our institutions will surely live and our people continue to prosper without the United States converting itself into an international policeman for the American continents or into a debt collecting agency for the benefit of foreign creditor States and their citizens. That the new doctrines, particularly if urged by officials in high places, must have unfortunate tendencies is clear. They are calculated to put the United States in the odious position of a possessor of enormous power who is eagerly looking for opportunity to exert it.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

Beautiful faces are those that wear—
It matters little if dark or fair—
Whole-hearted honesty printed there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show
Like crystal pans where heart-drears
Glow.

Beautiful thoughts that burn below,
Beautiful lips are those whose words
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,
Yet whose utterance prudences girls.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest and brave and true,
Moment by moment, the long day
Working through.

Beautiful feet are those that go
On kindly ministries to and fro—
Down lowliest ways, if God wills it so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Careless burdens of homely care,
With patient grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that bless—
Sweet rivers of hapiness that flow
Whose hidden fountains but few may
Guess.

Beautiful twilight, at set of sun—
Beautiful goal, with race well won—
Beautiful rest, with work well done.

Beautiful graves, where grasses creep,
Where brown leaves fall, where drifts lie
Deep
Over worn-out hands—oh, beautiful sleep!

THE MORTGAGED BRIDE

Hiram Patton had used his credit for so many deals of different kinds that he had reached the point where none would trust him for a penny. For an unmarried man of the mature twenties he was exceedingly unfortunate, for oftentimes his trade no longer paid him, and he was obliged to look for a new trade. His blacksmith shop was his only hope, and of that the contents alone were his. When a neighboring smith decided to sell out his business—building, contents and all—the chance of a lifetime seemed to have come to Hiram's very shop-door.

Mr. Patton exerted himself most heroically to renew his long since threadbare credit in order to purchase the shop. As a last resort the young man determined to bombard the bank account of a crusty old bachelor of the vicinity, one Bartineus Graves, whose reputation for close deals and miserly favors was unrivaled.

But Hiram was desperate. And, resolving to secure the money on whatever terms might seem necessary, he approached the ill-tempered Bart with the blandest smile he could command. "Hart, on the other hand, was mistrustful of Hiram Patton and his creditless reputation; but an opportunity to loan money at good interest was to him something not to be despised.

Yes; he would loan the money, provided Patton would give a first-class mortgage on the lot, building, contents and trade, meaning by the last item that everything purchased or in any way secured with the money earned in the shop—whether it be live stock, furnishings or household goods—should belong to "the said Bartineus Graves" by virtue of the mortgage.

The papers were signed up, and the prospective lender at work in his shop, and the neighbors knew that the trade had been made. They looked thither to congratulate him on his good fortune, every one volunteering to help him transfer the best of his belongings from the old place of business to the new.

Early and late did the youth hammer away, his now doubled custom making him labor necessary. The first payment was met without accident; also the second. This was a relief, as he was able to relax his purse strings just a

little, and the third one was met with barely enough of a surplus to pay his board and lodging for the next few days. He stocked up his shop with up-to-date appliances, Bart Graves looking on with no small degree of interest.

It was about that time that a new arrival in the neighborhood was reported, a certain Miss Sarah Ann Mills, who had come to make her home with a venerable uncle. The event caused on little stir among the unmarried male element. Hiram met the young lady, and for the first time in his life felt a tug at his heart-strings. There was no denying the fact. He was in love!

His attentions to the blushing Sarah Ann were regarded with favor, and soon they were engaged. Not long afterward they were married, both being satisfied to dispense with the usual ceremonious delay. A neat cottage was rented near the blacksmith shop—so near that the bride could listen all day long to the music of her lord's hammer.

After his marriage it was impossible for Hiram to save money. And when Bart Graves appeared at the shop door the day before Christmas, to remind him that the mortgage would fall due on the morrow it seemed that a thunderbolt had been hurled at him from the clear sky above.

"What! Can't pay it?" demanded Graves, gruffly. "You ought to be ready, goodness knows, as it's the last payment on a good trade. Well, I'll have to do the next best thing."

"What's that?"
"Close the mortgage."
"Can't you give me another six months?" implored Hiram.
"Nary a day. Remember, young man, you're dealing with Old Bart Graves, and there's no backing down. Is this all you've bought?"

"No; there's the stuff at the house?"

There's my new toggery, and the wedding expenses, and—And Sarah Ann." "Whew!" ejaculated Graves, agitated. "Dye mean to say I'll have to take your wedding duds and—your wife, too?"

"How does the mortgage read?"
"That's so," admitted Bart Graves. "Let's go to the house," said Hiram, abruptly. "We'll have to tell her—there's no getting out of it."

Mr. Patton laughed till exhausted when told of her husband's predicament, but blushed, nevertheless, to know that his queer business transaction involved her own freedom. She saw a way out, however, and forthwith advised her liege to comply with the letter of the mortgage.

"What. And give over to him?"
"Certainly." At which both men began to laugh, and then to cry. "That's a bargain would be next in order. That will free you from this obligation, but see, and I'll immediately pledge myself to pay Mr. Graves the cash balance on the present encumbrance, you making the money and I saying it. Neither you nor he can definitely estimate my value, you know."—and she bowed with provoking modesty—"so there is no

other way to settle the matter. Will that suit you?"
"I'll have to," replied her husband, meekly. While with a sullen nod of approbation Mr. Graves hurried away from the spot, declaring it to be the best and sweetest the last dealings he should ever have with a woman.

That was the last mortgage ever given by Hiram Patton, for with the judicious Sarah Ann to prevent unnecessary expense, he managed to save, not only the shop, but to purchase a home as well. And thereafter, whenever times were dull or the dollars scarce, Sarah Ann had merely to offer to give a mortgage on herself to banish all traces of blues, prospective debts, or other impediments.—Montreal Star.

ORIGIN OF CHINESE LILIES.

Story as Told and How the Balbs Brought Good Luck.

Very few people who see and admire the beautiful Chinese lilies know the reason why this particular flower is held in such favor in the Orient. This is the story of the origin as told by a Chinaman:

Years and years ago a member of the celestial empire had two wives whom he loved dearly because each had borne him a son. While they were still in the father died and in getting up the estate some difficulty was encountered, for the man left his heirs two pieces of land, one a strip lying in a fertile and beautiful valley, the other a small ribbon of land bordering the bed of a narrow stream. The former land was known to grow anything the country produced, while the latter was counted utterly worthless.

It was at first proposed that each of the two strips be divided in half and a section of each be given to the two heirs. But the mothers could not agree upon the division and it was finally arranged that one son should take the rich land, while the other should take the sterile piece.

The valley strip yielded bountiful harvests season after season and the rocky one gave nothing until one day the boy owner happened to notice a tiny white, sweet-scented flower blooming among the rocks and after a careful study and examination it was found to be the only one of its kind in China. The flower grew from a bulb and the boy discovered that these bulbs could be transplanted to similar rock soil without destroying their growth.

Soon the bulbs were in great demand and when it was learned that the flowers brought good luck to the owner of the plant the boy had all he could do to supply the market. From the sale of the bulbs he grew enormously wealthy, while his brother never made more than a good living out of his valuable valley property.

The Father of West Point.

George Washington must be given the credit of causing the first steps to be taken toward the founding of a national military academy. In 1794, while serving his second term as President, Washington succeeded in having Congress create the grade of cadet in the army. West Point was chosen as the best army post at which cadets could be trained, for the reason that it was then the most important station of the artillery and engineers. The cadets of those days did not pass entrance examinations, and the standard of proficiency in studies did not amount to the tenth part of what is exacted nowadays. A smattering of engineering, mathematics and artillery practice was all that was deemed necessary.—St. Nicholas.

An Inference.

"When I awoke from the operation I felt as if I was burning up."
"I see. You must have thought that it had been unsuccessful."—Smart Set.
Any woman with a train to her gown should be able to draw her own conclusions.



GARDEN

there is no danger of poisoning beet and experience shows it to be best also for the fruit. The second spraying should be followed by a third two weeks later.

Small trees may be protected by daily paring and gathering the beetles as they fall into sheets prepared for the purpose, but with large trees this method is scarcely practicable.

Line-Sulphur-Salt Wash.

The experts of the Department of Agriculture have been conducting some further experiments with the line-sulphur wash and its substitutes for spraying trees for the destruction of insect pests, and as a result two new formulas are proposed which are believed to be improvements on those formerly in use. One is to omit salt and use caustic soda in place of lime. The composition is as follows: Water, 50 gallons; powdered sulphur, 10 pounds; caustic soda, 10 pounds. Make a paste of the sulphur with not more than 6 1/2 gallons of boiling water; at once add all the caustic soda, which has previously been broken up into pieces the size of a hickory nut or smaller, and stir occasionally for one-half hour. At the end of this time add 4 1/2 gallons of water, stir, and the wash is ready for use. Another formula is proposed which is the same as the above with the addition of 17 1/2 pounds of slaked lime. The lime, made into a paste, is added just before the remainder of the water.

Forage Crops.

In the investigation of forage crops of high, medium and low protein content it was found by the Minnesota station that crops like corn fodder, timothy hay, rape, pasture grass and hay crops from mixed grasses were materially influenced in composition by the use of farm manures. The maximum protein content was secured from soils where the fertility had been maintained by the use of manures and crop rotations. Less fiber and from 25 to 30 per cent more protein were secured from forage grown upon soils where the supply of plant food had been kept up than from that grown on similar and adjoining soils where the fertility had been allowed to decline. This emphasizes the importance of maintaining the fertility of the soil as a factor in producing forage not only of the largest yield per acre, but also of the highest feeding value.

The leguminous crops as clover, alfalfa and peas do not appear to be as susceptible to the influence of fertilizers in increasing the protein content as crops like timothy, corn fodder and rape. The use of larger amounts of leguminous crops and other forage rich in protein requires less supplementary feeding with grain and mill products. An examination of a number of samples of clover, alfalfa, pea, bean, rape and millet seeds of known purity and uniform ripeness showed in the case of each sample two distinct types of seed, one of high and the other of low protein content. The two types were capable of being selected on the basis of physical properties. The high protein seeds were darker in color and more numerous in character than the low protein seeds. It is believed that a selection of seeds on the basis of physical properties into high and low protein types may result in producing forage crops of the maximum protein content in the same way as has been accomplished with wheat and corn.

Peach Twig Borer.

The peach twig borer is one of the most important pests to the peach growers of Western Colorado, says a bulletin issued by the experiment station of that State. The injury is caused by a small pinkish-brown worm, one-half inch long. The worm is the immature stage of a small grayish moth. The winter stage of the worm, still very minute, in small chambers hollowed out within the spongy tissue of the bark at the crotches of small limbs. Early in the spring, at about the same time the foliage of the peach shows as small green tufts upon the tips, the worms leave their burrows and attack the tender twigs, boring into them near the tips. This injury to the terminal tips constitutes an important injury to the tree. Young peach trees are usually worst infested.

The second generation of worms brings about another injury to the peach crop by making their way directly into the forming fruit, producing the "gummy" peach.

Former recommendations for the control of this insect have been for spring applications of lime and sulphur washes. This has, in fact, been a most successful treatment, but the use of lead arsenate against the twig borer of the peach is destined to meet with equal popularity when its efficiency, cost and convenience of preparation and application are considered.

The arsenate of lead is recommended at the rate of three pounds of the paste to fifty gallons of water. The lime and sulphur wash should be used at the rate of fifteen pounds lump lime and fifteen pounds flowers of sulphur per fifty gallons of water, the two ingredients being boiled together in a small amount of water, for forty-five minutes, then diluted with enough cold water to make fifty gallons of spray. The two sprays, as applied, are of about equal cost—each a trifle over 1 cent per gallon, exclusive of cost of preparation. The arsenate of lead spray is far more convenient, quicker in preparation and more pleasant to apply.

The spraying should be done at the time when the majority of the blossom buds are first showing their pink tips, and as a rule while they are unopened. Any amount of lead spray applied to peach trees must not contain free arsenic, as they are easily damaged by impure lead or lead diluted with water to contain less than a per cent of the poison, though pure.

MIDWINTER LAWMAKERS

Called an Extravagant Body.

The Legislature of 1907 will be the most extravagant in the history of the State, writes one of the legislative correspondents. Two years ago the budget amounted to \$7,255,018. Already the appropriations passed this session amount to \$4,600,000. To this can be added \$1,500,000 for the general purpose tax and a number of large appropriations have yet to be acted upon. It is estimated that when the budget is complete it will total about \$9,387,000, an advance of \$2,100,000, in round numbers, over the budget of 1905. Nearly all the State institutions have received an advance of 25 per cent, the claim being that cost of living had advanced, while they all ask for large sums for new buildings and repairs. There is yet to be disposed of the university tax, and if it is increased to three-eighths of a mill, it will amount to at least \$1,300,000. The College of Mines wants \$250,000, the State highway department \$250,000, the Michigan Agricultural college \$150,000, and blundering plant \$175,000. Under the existing laws the appropriations for the various institutions are made in one section instead of separately, and the Governor cannot cut out any one item, but must pass or veto the appropriation as a whole.

Whelan Gets Into Breach.

By the action of the House Tuesday afternoon in agreeing to the conference report a constitutional convention is assured. The vote stood 64 to 23, and it was only through the work of Speaker Whelan among the members that the report was not rejected, it being well understood that the Senate would agree to no other compromise and that no further effort would be made. Under the terms of the bill the convention will be made up of 36 delegates, one from each of three from each senatorial district. The primary for the nomination of delegates will be held on Aug. 13 and the election on Sept. 17. The convention will assemble on Oct. 22 at the capitol and delegates will be paid \$10 per day until Jan. 31. This constitution adopted will be submitted to the electors for ratification at the April election, 1908.

Military Bill O. K. Now.

The Senate has finally passed the military bill as amended by the committee and under the agreement made the House will concur. It provides \$40,000 a year to be raised for State armories on the basis of \$10,000 to a company and makes a number of other changes, but does not provide for promotion by seniority, as some members of the military board wanted. The term of the rifle inspector is made four years instead of for life, members of the military board and their assistants will hereafter receive grade pay only during camp and the quartermaster general is made absolutely responsible for the issues of military transportation and the disciplinary power claimed by certain subordinates is wiped out.

House Passes Apportionment Bill.

The senatorial apportionment bill passed the House by 74 yeas to 6 nays. Those voting against it are: Cowdin, Newkirk, Stroud, Trabbie, A. J. Waters and Perry. It was reported out by the committee as amended upon the only changes made being that the Twenty-sixth District shall consist of Manistee, Mason, Lake, Oshtemo and Newaygo counties; the Twenty-seventh of Antrim, Kalkaska, Missaukee, Wexford, Grand Traverse, Leelanau and Benzie and the Twenty-eighth of Alcona, Oscoda, Crawford, Iosco, Ogemaw, Roscommon, Arenac, Gladwin, Clare and Oshtemo. The rules were suspended and it went through easily. A. J. Waters objected to Washington being married to Oakland. He tried for a change, but was voted down.

Veterinary Bill Passed.

The House passed the Simpson bill to regulate the practice of veterinary doctors. There was much faith found with his original bill, so he introduced a substitute, saying it had been reviewed by the doctors interested and was fixed now to suit them. On this statement the members went through easily. A. J. Waters objected to Washington being married to Oakland. He tried for a change, but was voted down.

Thinks His Salary Too Big.

An incident occurred in the House the other day which made the members sit up and take notice. Carl E. Bailey, stenographer of Hillsdale Circuit, which was recently assigned from the circuit court, had a bill introduced cutting down his salary from \$1,600 to \$1,400 a year. His reason is that with a much smaller circuit to attend to he does not need that he is entitled to his present salary.

End of Long Squabble.

The State medical registration bill passed the Senate without amendment, ending a long series of squabbles between the various factions. Michigan will now have the best medical law of any State in the country and the board will be in a position to force its ruling regarding the standard of requirements.

Pulls Up School Teacher Bill.

Representative Perry again pulled up the school teacher bill, which the House killed the other day. Just before it went out by a vote of 23 yeas to 27 nays. There was a lot of hollering about in voting, some changing their votes two or three times in the attempt to kill it again.

To Repeal Bail Law.

After a long drawn out fight, the bill to repeal the Bail law passed the House by 70 yeas with not one opposing vote.

Legislators in False Whiskers.

The House the other day wanted a look, so took the whiskers bill from near the bottom of the list, jumped it to first place and went into committee of the whole with Colby in the chair. With this bill, produced by Woodruff and prohibiting doctors from wearing whiskers, as the football, the baskets flew and paper wads filled the air. After a lot of fun the bill was agreed to. Then the members put on false whiskers to look like L. L. Kelley with his long flowing beard, making the House resemble a monkey show. Colby was so disgusted at the looks of the full-jointed members in false hair that directly after recess he marched straight to the barber shop and had his real whiskers cut off.

Deadlock Over Military Bill.

The House and Senate have become deadlocked on the proposed to establish a railway commission, the House having passed the bill which the Senate has refused to take up. On one proposition only do the two branches agree and that is on the section relating to reciprocal demurrage.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



The year 1810 was known throughout the United States and Europe as the coldest ever experienced by any person then living. There are persons in northern New York who have been in the habit of keeping diaries for years, and it is from the pages of an old diary begun in 1810 and kept up unbroken until 1940 that the following information regarding that year without a summer has been taken.

January was so mild that most persons allowed their fires to go out and did not burn wood except for cooking. There were a few cold days, but they were very few. Most of the time the air was warm and springlike. February was not cold. Some days were colder than any in January, but the weather was about the same. March, from the 1st to the 6th, was in all called to be kindy. It came in like a small lion and went out like a very innocent sheep.

April came in warm, but as the days grew longer the air became colder, and by the first of May there was a temperature like that of winter, with plenty of snow and ice. In May the young buds were frozen dead, ice formed on the ice thick on ponds and rivers, corn was killed, and the cornfields were planted again and again, until it became too late to raise a crop.

By the last of May in this climate the trees are usually in leaf and birds and flowers are plentiful. When the last of May arrived in 1810 everything had been killed by the frost.

June was the coldest month of roses ever experienced in this latitude. Frost and ice were as common as buttercups usually are. Almost every green thing was killed; all fruit was destroyed; snow fell ten inches deep in Vermont. There was a seven-inch fall in the interior of New York State, and the same in Massachusetts. There were only a few moderately warm days. Everybody looked longed, and waited for warm weather, but warm weather did not come.

It was also dry; very little rain fell. All summer long the wind blew steadily from the north in blasts, laden with snow and ice. Mothers knit socks of double thickness for their children, and made thick mittens. Planting and sowing were done together, and the farmers worked out their taxes on the country roads were overcast and mitted.

On June 17 there was a heavy fall of snow. A Vermont farmer sent a flock of sheep to pasture on June 16. The morning of the 17th dawned with the thermometer below the freezing point. About 9 o'clock in the morning the owner of the sheep started to look for his flock. Before leaving home he turned to his wife and said, jokingly: "Better start the neighbors soon; it's the middle of June, and I may get lost in the snow."

An hour after he had left home a terrific snow storm came on. The snow fell thick and fast, and as there was so much wind the heavy masses piled in great drifts along the windward side of the fences and outbuildings. Night came and the farmer had not been heard of.

His wife became frightened and alarmed at the neighborhood. All the neighbors joined the searching party. On the third day they found him. He was lying in a hollow on the side of a hill with his feet frozen; he was half covered with snow, but alive. Most of the sheep were lost. July came in with snow and ice. On the fourth of July ice as thick as window glass floated throughout New England, New York and in some parts of the State of Pennsylvania, Indian corn, which in some parts of the East had already begun to ripen, was frozen, gave up, froze and died.

To the surprise of everybody, August proved the worst month of all. Almost every green thing in this country and Europe was blasted with frost. Snow fell at Barnet, thirty miles from London, England, on Aug. 30. Newspapers received from England stated that 1810 would be remembered by the existing generation as the year in which there was no summer.

Very little corn ripened in New England. There was great privation, and thousands of persons would have perished in this country had it not been for the abundance of fish and wild game.—Danbury (Conn.) News.

Oil Trust Pipes for Others.

The Circuit Court at Findlay, Ohio, has ruled that the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, must accept all oil offered by the independent producers, and at a fair remunerative price. It had been alleged by the State of Ohio that the price for transporting independent oil had been 20 cents a barrel, which was a prohibitive rate. This decision is expected to assist Prosecutor David when the case against the Standard Oil and the Rockefeller comes up for trial.

Iowa Divorces Knocked Out.

The Connecticut Supreme Court has decided that Mrs. Edna B. Platt, who left her husband at New Haven, Conn., and got a divorce in Iowa on the ground of desertion, is not to be remarried there, is still the wife of Platt; that she is guilty of bigamy, and that the children by the second marriage are illegitimate. The first husband, Platt, brought suit against his wife, claiming that service upon him had been made only through an advertisement in an Iowa newspaper and alleging bigamy.

William Jennings Bryan in an address at the Lincoln Printers' Memorial exercises at Lincoln, Neb., dwelt on the value of ideals of fraternity and spoke of the members of the typographical union as a class of tradesmen of the highest intelligence.

Three men were drowned in the Boise River in Idaho. They were George Corrick, F. Augusta and E. Yronda. One fell in and the others jumped in to save him.

Precident Fairbanks Delivered the

principal address at the commencement exercises of U. S. Grant University in Chattanooga.

Do You Think For Yourself?

Or do you open your mouth like a young pup and let others tell you what to do?

Intelligent thinking woman, in need of help from medical experts, pain and suffering, then it means much to you that there are tried and true home remedies for every ailment.

The makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for the cure of weak, nervous, run-down, over-worked, debilitated, pain-racked women, knowing this medicine to be made up of ingredients, every one of which has the strongest possible endorsement of the leading and standard authorities of the several schools of practice, are perfectly willing, and in fact, are only too glad to print, as they do, the formula, or list of ingredients, of which it is composed, in plain English, on every bottle-wrapper.

The formula of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will bear the most critical examination of medical experts for its contains no alcohol, narcotics, harmful, or habit-forming drugs, and no agent enters into it that is not highly recommended by the most advanced and leading medical teachers and authorities of their several schools of practice. These authorities recommend the ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of exactly the same ailments for which this world-famous medicine is advised.

No other medicine for women's ills has any such professional endorsement as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has received, in the unqualified recommendation of each of the several ingredients by scores of leading medical men of all the schools of practice. Is such an endorsement not worthy of your consideration?

A booklet of ingredients, with numerous authoritative professional endorsements by the leading medical authorities of this country, will be mailed free to any one sending name and address with request for same. Address Dr. E. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

China's Priority.
Priority in the invention of not only gunpowder, but also of the art of printing is attributed to the Chinese. According to Du Halde and the Jesuit missionaries, printing was practiced in China nearly fifty years before the Christian era.

Books in the Celestial Empire were made out of slips of bamboo five hundred years B. C.; in 150 A. D. paper was first made; by 745, books were bound into leaves; and in 900, when Europe was just emerging from the so-called Dark Ages, printing was in general use among the Chinese.

SUFFERED TORTURES.

Wm. H. Walter, engineer of Chatsworth, Ill., writes: "Kidney disease was lurking in my system for years. I had a terrible pain in the side and back and the urine was dark and full of sediment. I was racked with pain day and night, could not sleep or eat, and finally became so weak, crippled, and bent over with rheumatism. Doan's Kidney Pills brought quick relief, and in time cured me. Though I lost 40 pounds, I now weigh 200, more than ever before."

Sold by all dealers. 70 cents a box. Foster-McIlburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Got Service.

The boarder who was a month behind with the laundry was surprised at the size of the heap of washed potatoes on the plate the girl had brought him.

He was even more surprised when he found a folded paper in the center of the heap.

But he didn't open it. He knew what it was.

Carefully wiping it with his napkin, he put it in his vest pocket and went ahead calmly with his dinner.

You can't disconcert an experienced boarder.

To Ladies Only.

The wish to be beautiful is predominant in every woman, and none can say she does not care whether she is beautiful or not. Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream, or Magical Beauty Elixir, is a clear, transparent complexion, free from Tan, Freckles, or Moth Patches, and so closely imitating nature as to defy detection. It has the highest medical testimony as well as the most celebrated, and on its own merits it has become one of the largest and a popular specialty in the trade. F. T. Jones, Sole Proprietor, 37 Great Jones Street, New York. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe. No. 9.

Irrepressible.

"He would joke at the grave's brink."

"What causes you to believe that?"

"Why, he is a boarder and he jokes about prunes."—Houston Post.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes. It cures the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen Feet, Hot, Itching, Aching, Swelling Feet and Itching Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new shoes comfortable. Sold by Druggists and Shoe Stores. 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Incompatible.

The fire insurance agent was running for the office of tax assessor.

"Such a thing as that would never do! It is contrary to public policy!" exclaimed the taxpayers.

And his defeat was overwhelming.

Underestimated His Powers.

"Yes, I was out in all that storm. My rain coat was soaked, and—"

"But you can't soak a rain coat, you know."

"I can't, hey? Here's the check for it!"

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Beware the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

For the Face and Hair.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Increased difficulty is being experienced in obtaining horses and mules for the army. Bids which have been opened show that prices generally have increased. For the cavalry, 725 horses are to be bought at an average price of \$175 each. The artillery corps is to buy nearly 350, for which \$211 is the average price. Army mules heavy enough to do draft work bring \$188 each, and nearly 300 of these have been contracted for. Lead mules, somewhat lighter in weight, bring \$168, and pack mules, still lighter, \$131. The quartermaster's department says that army mules are bought practically by the pound. An experiment is being made at Fort Riley, Kan., in buying yearly a small number of pedigreed colts and putting them through a course of training for the cavalry service. This experiment has proved beneficial, and thirty-six of these blooded horses have already been purchased.

The United States Supreme Court in a recent decision held that the action of Congress last summer in ratifying the collection of duties on merchandise going into the Philippine Islands before the date when the treaty of peace was signed and the enactment by Congress of the Philippines tariff was valid, notwithstanding several years had passed. The court had previously held that the collection of these duties by authority of the tariff act promulgated by President McKinley under the so-called war power was illegal. It now affirms the power of Congress to ratify and legalize these collections, even though they were unauthorized at the time. Justices Brewer and Peckham dissented. It is said that this decision will affect claims of over \$4,000,000 now pending, besides prospective claims to the amount of several millions more.

Fresh eggs, \$2 a dozen; milk, 50 cents a quart; bacon, 50 cents a pound; butter, 50 cents a pound; flour, \$6 per 100 pounds.

These are the prices that Consul C. C. Cole, of Dawson, reports to the government must be paid in the Yukon territory of Alaska. "There is no article sold for less than 25 cents, no matter how trivial," says the consul, "as there is no money in circulation of a less denomination than that amount." Mr. Cole predicts that prices will remain high until a trunk line railroad from the open sea into the heart of the great Yukon valley is constructed. He suggests that such a railroad, if constructed, be under the control of the government, to keep down excessive freight and passenger rates.

One of the most important investigations which the Census Bureau has ever undertaken will be an examination of criminal statistics, of the cost and methods of administering criminal justice. The practical value of such information is evident from the fact that according to conservative estimate the apprehension, trial and support of criminals cost this nation half a billion dollars a year. As yet we have no scientific information about how this money is spent.

In response to the inquiry of Secretary Root, Gov. Gillette of California has submitted a report concerning the recent attack upon Japanese restaurants in San Francisco. This and other official reports confirm the impression that the riots were the outcome of labor troubles, and had little to do with the racial feeling, except in some details. This subject is still causing considerable agitation on the part of the progressive party in Japan.

The army signal corps conducted a trial trip from Washington with its first big war balloon made by Leo Stevens. Capt. Charles Chandler and J. C. McCoy, accompanied Stevens on the trial flight. The journey was ended at Lincolnton, Pa., a distance of 149 miles, in four hours and thirty-seven minutes.

President Roosevelt has proclaimed the conclusion of a commercial arrangement between the United States and Germany, mentioning the list of articles upon which duties are reduced in return for concessions made by the German government. The list includes forty articles, most of which entered into the trade of the past year.

The President has ordered the Department of Justice to prepare suits against the so-called anthracite coal railroads, and these will be filed in the federal court at Philadelphia. The cases grow out of the investigation conducted by the interstate commerce commission in obedience to an act of Congress.

Saves \$10,000 on \$1 a Day.

A case has recently been reported from Ware, Mass., in which Octave Girard, who is now 72 years of age, has accumulated \$10,000 in twenty-seven years on wages not exceeding \$1 a day. He has no trade and not sufficient education to be able to read or write. He and his wife have raised thirteen children, of whom ten are now living. He says they have always been well clothed and had plenty to eat. He generously accords a large share of his property to his wife, who, he says, provided their clothing by purchasing raw wool, washing, carding, spinning and weaving it into substantial cloth. He and his wife both came from Canada, and he says that his incentive to work money came from the way the old folks were treated in that country, where they often proved a burden to their children. The rules he lays down for accumulating money are: "Hardy work at low wages, rather than intermittent work at large wages; do not increase your cost of living as your wages increase; marry young, and don't marry a doll-faced woman; let liquor alone; own your own home."

The sudden inheritance of \$5,000,000 did not disturb Charles L. Van Wart, a watchmaker of Colorado Springs, for he put away the papers when he received them and calmly finished a small job of repairing.

SCHMITZ IS GUILTY.

MAYOR OF FRISCO MUST GO TO PRISON.

Is Convicted of Extortion and Graft. Helga Is at End-Fall of Chief and Boss Ruff Helga Mudders to Grief.

Eugene E. Schmitz, Mayor of the city of San Francisco, has been convicted of the crime of extortion. District Attorney Langdon declares that "the predatory principles of finance" will now be prosecuted until every guilty man has been brought to justice. San Francisco in her fight for regeneration may now say with Monte Cristo in his fight for revenge: "Two!"

Two! A few months ago the political master of the city, boss of two political parties, and with an ambition to be a United States Senator, has pleaded guilty.

Eugene E. Schmitz, whose sudden rise from poverty to riches has been one of the great political scandals of modern times, has been convicted of extorting some of his wealth from the French restaurant keepers of his home city. And now the district attorney declares the work of convicting the millionaire criminals who have made the crimes of Schmitz and Ruff possible will be far easier because of the conviction of the first two malefactors.

The unanimity of the jury in the case of Schmitz tells the story of the sentiment in the community concerning graft, bribe takers and bribe givers. There was no trouble or no struggle to secure a verdict once the case had been given into the jury's hands. On a preliminary ballot, one juror voted for an acquittal merely to provoke discussion over one point in the judge's charge that he did not understand and immediately upon a formal ballot being taken the entire twelve jurors voted "guilty as charged."

Mayor Schmitz's Crime.

The crime for which Mayor Schmitz was convicted was the extortion of \$1,175 from Delmonico's French restaurant in January, 1904. Just before that time a "morality" crusade was begun against the French restaurants, and licenses were withdrawn for alleged violation of the laws.

Then came a general investigation of these resorts, which resulted in the determination of the supervisors and Mayor to force them to close by cancelling their liquor licenses. This meant ruin for most of the proprietors, as they could not operate without the privilege of selling drinks.

After several months of agitation and investigation, it was decided by the "reformers" that all those places that complied with certain rules should be allowed to reopen. Then came the expected applications for licenses from the "reformed" places. These applications were placed on file and in due course were taken up by the police commissioners, but for some reason none of the licenses was granted.

Attorneys appeared in vain to the commissioners and supervisors, but the applications remained on the file. Finally the restaurant men made common cause of their cases and raised a fund to hasten the granting of the licenses. Appeal was made to Ruff, who for the consideration of a fee of about \$10,000 undertook to secure the licenses.

There was more delay, but after a time the required permits to sell drinks in private rooms were granted and the reform crusade was at an end. It was shown on the trial of Schmitz that Ruff was paid most if not all the promised fee of the restaurant men and that he divided this money with Schmitz. Schmitz received in all \$4,000 from this graft fund, according to the statement of Ruff.

Anchoring a Skyscraper.

A new departure in architecture has been made in connection with the foundation work for the 45-story Singer building at New York, which is expected to be the highest structure in the world. According to an article by C. M. Ripley in the Engineering World, the protection of this lofty tower from instability on its narrow base on account of wind pressure has been effected by imbedding several lengths of great iron bars in the mass of concrete forming the caissons fifty feet below the level of the basement floor. These bars are held together by pins 6 inches in diameter, which in turn are joined to the upright steel columns in such a way that the up-pull from wind strain might be counteracted. This has never before been done. The law requires that stability of structures be figured upon a wind pressure of 30 pounds per square foot, and on this basis the force exerted against one side of the building would be equal to 330 tons pressure.

Short Personalities.

Sig. Enrico Caruso, the Italian tenor, has given \$4,000 to the New York society which aids Italian immigrants.

Gardner F. Williams, the American mining engineer who directs the diamond output of the world, was born in Michigan.

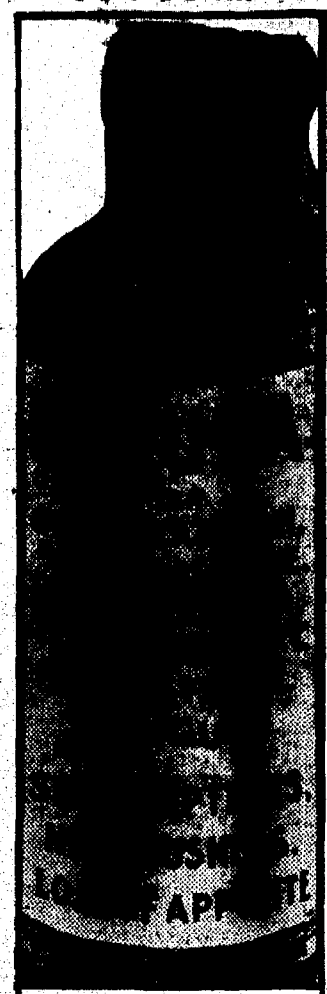
"Long Ivan" of the First regiment of Russian guards, is the tallest soldier in the world, being seven feet and eleven inches tall. He is only 21 and of fine proportions. He makes a good target.

W. Sidney Pittman, a colored man, drew the plans for the building at the Jamestown exposition to contain the negro exhibit.

Charles M. Jacobs, consulting engineer of the Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railway Company, has been retained for the construction of a tunnel under the river Seine from Rouen to Havre.

The sudden inheritance of \$5,000,000 did not disturb Charles L. Van Wart, a watchmaker of Colorado Springs, for he put away the papers when he received them and calmly finished a small job of repairing.

HEALTH NOTES FOR JUNE.



Spring Catarrh is a well defined Spring disease. The usual symptoms are given above. A bottle of Pe-runa taken in time will promptly arrest the course of the disease known as Spring Catarrh.

DO WE GO TO SLEEP WRONG?

Present Method of Seeking Repose Adversely Criticized.

According to W. H. Somersall, a respected and eloquent high light of the theosophists, the present methods of seeking repose, as practiced in Yankeeedom, are all wrong, says the Boston Journal. "Going to sleep," says he, "is in most cases a crime and almost a brutal affair, and yet it might be raised to the dignity of a fine art. Everything done that we can think of, or nothing now offering much interest, we hurl ourselves into the bed and let go. Between the voluntary letting-go and enforced resumptions lies a third of life—which third is to most of us spiritually valueless."

We are not prepared at this moment to contradict Mr. Somersall, for to tell the unvarnished truth we do not know how we go to sleep. We simply find, upon being aroused by the heavy boots of the gentleman above our head, that time has passed, that it is light and that presumably we have been asleep. Whether this going to sleep was a brutal affair or not, accompanied by sounds that suggest the porcine animal, we are in blissful ignorance. So, we presume, are most of our brethren. Why not let it go at that?

But theosophy, we find, upon further examination, has a remedy for this commonplace and almost vulgar method of wailing old Morpheus. "We are told that 'the mind should be the last thing to be emptied, prepared, raised, cleared, spiritualized by a final meditation, a final strain of aspiration, kept up for some few minutes. The dust of the day should be swept away, memory stilled. This prepared, it will stay nearly dreamless, sleep becomes a long meditation, and in the morning when the soul returns it can at the transit into reincarnation impress suddenly upon the awakening mind some of its idealization."

That's it. That's what we have all long waited for—the idealization of the morning. For the most part, it has previously been a mere returning to the consciousness that one must recover energy enough to emerge from under the clothes, only to go through the old wreny routine of soap and water, toothbrush and powder. If there is any joy that theosophy can give to take the place of coming back to the usual grind, then we say all hail to it and let us have the cure at once. The trouble with most of us, we fear, in following Mr. Somersall's method would be that final "strain of aspiration" before going to sleep generally becomes the old wrestling with the problem of how to capture a few more of the mighty dollars on the day that is to come. If theosophy can eradicate from our beings gross and sordid thoughts of this sort, it will really do a service to mankind.

WENT TO TEA

And It Wound Her Robbin.

Tea drinking frequently affects people as badly as coffee. A lady in Salisbury, Md., says that she was compelled to abandon the use of coffee a good many years ago, because it threatened to ruin her health and that she went over to tea drinking, but finally, she had dyspepsia so bad that she had lost twenty-five pounds and no food seemed to agree with her.

She further says: "At this time I was induced to take up the famous food drink, Postum, and was so much pleased with the results that I have never been without it since. I commenced to improve at once, regained my twenty-five pounds of flesh and went some beyond my usual weight."

"I know Postum to be good, pure, and healthful, and there never was an article, and never will be, I believe, that does so surely take the place of coffee, as Postum Food Drink. The beauty of it all is that it is satisfying and wonderfully nourishing. I feel as if I could not bring its praises too loud." Read "The Road to Wellville," in plain "There's a Reason."

"Fighting" in Bed.

At the Author's Club in New York, Richard Le Gallienne, the English poet, said one day of poetry:

"The poet was once the mouthpiece of the nation. Honors and wealth were showered on him. To be a poet was to be a king."

"But now the poet is nothing. He cannot earn a living. I doubt if an industrious poet, working eight hours a day, could make one-half as much as an industrious bricklayer. Were it not for advertisement poetry—"

Mr. La Gallienne smiled.

"The other day," he said, "meeting a poet, I asked in a low voice: 'Well, how is poetry now?'"

"Dull, very dull," the poet answered gloomily. "Breakfast food verse is only bringing a quarter a line. Patent medicine 'ads' have fallen to 20 cents. Fall clothing poetry has been wabbling for a week, and canned meat verse dropped seven points yesterday in as many minutes."—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Good Fellow.

"George, dear," said young Mrs. Maryland, "I got a recipe for a fruit cake to-day that will keep for a year."

"Oh," replied the husband, "you ought to keep it longer than that."

"What? Keep fruit cake longer—"

"No, the recipe. Mielay it somewhere."—Philadelphia Press.

Professional.

"Are you certain you can cook well?"

"Madam, I worked two years for the great tenor, Alberti. At the last dinner he gave I was applauded after each course, and at the end of the dinner I was recalled three times."—Translated for Tales from Ellegende Blaetter.

No Chance.

"Does your husband indulge in games of chance?"

"No, indeed."

"But I thought he played the races?"

"So he does."

"But that's a game of chance."

"Not with him."—Houston Post.

BLACK, ITCHING SPOTS ON FACE.

Physician Called It Eczema in Worst Form. Patient Despaired of Cure. Cuticura Remedies Cured Her.

"About four years ago I was afflicted with black spots all over my face and a few covering my body, which produced a severe itching irritation, and which caused me a great deal of suffering, to such an extent that I was forced to call in two of the leading physicians of —. After a thorough examination of the dreaded complaint they announced it to be skin eczema in the worst form. Their treatment did me no good. Finally I became despondent and decided to discontinue their services. My husband purchased a single set of the Cuticura Remedies, which entirely stopped the breaking out. I continued the use of the Cuticura Remedies for six months, and after that every spot was entirely gone. I have not felt a symptom of the eczema since, which was three years ago. Mrs. Lizzie E. Sledge, 540 Jones avenue, Selma, Ala., Oct. 28, 1904."

World's Coal Consumption.

The total consumption of coal in the world is considerably over fifty thousand tons an hour. Of this great quantity about twelve thousand five hundred tons is required to heat the boilers of stationary, marine and railroad engines. The production of pig iron consumes over five thousand tons an hour. The average hourly consumption of coal in households is considered to be about ten thousand tons.

Drat! Criticism.

"So you have been to the musicale. Don't you admire Miss Faddy's execution?"

"No, madam; I am opposed in all its shapes to capital punishment."—Baltimore American.

Abolitionist.

Sir Walter Scott's old home, was visited by 7,000 people last year.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

75 "Guarantee"

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JUNE 20

Local and Neighbored News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Note Hathaway's change of ad.

Try the new Dutch cleaner at Connine Co's. See ad.

Be sure and get some ice cream at the G. A. R. hall tomorrow night.

House and rooms to rent. Enquire at MRS. W. METCALF. jun13-21

A guaranteed gold watch given away absolutely free at Hathaway's.

Get cool by eating ice cream at the G. A. R. hall tomorrow night.

FOR SALE—A new cheffonier. MRS. L. J. MARTIN.

Fresh fish at Bradley & Sprague's market Friday.

Dressed chickens every Saturday, at the South Side Market.

Fishing Tackle at Fournier's.

Mrs. M. Brennen went to Lewiston Tuesday morning.

Work has been commenced on the new Odd Fellow's hall on Cedar street.

Sheriff Amidon went to Lewiston Tuesday morning with a prisoner.

Miss Anna Canfield spent a part of last week with her parents at Bay City.

Miss Mary Woodruff of Roscommon spent Sunday here with friends.

Highest market price paid for hides. BRADLEY & SPRAGUE.

Base Ball Goods at Fournier's.

A new line of bracelets, hat pins, fobs, watches and silverware just in at Hathaway's.

Mr. Marks, the popular teacher of Beaver Creek township, spent Sunday with R. D. Connine, on his way home.

Home cured corn beef for sale at the new market in the old postoffice building.

George Alexander and family spent Sunday with Dr. Carrow at his camp down the river.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

The fire department was called out Monday evening, who hunted in vain for the fire.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Mrs. Olaf Michelson entertained a party of friends Monday evening, in honor of Miss Guild.

Read Hathaway's ad, then hunt up your old jewelry or bring in your watch or clock to be repaired.

Buy Fishing Tackle at Fournier's.

The Presbyterian Sunday School will serve ice cream and cake at the G. A. R. hall tomorrow night.

If you want to dine well on the Fourth, get your dinner and supper at the New Russell.

Leave your order for dressed chickens for your Sunday dinner, at the South Side Market.

FOR SALE—House with seven rooms, best location in town. Inquire at my office.

may23-3w. A. P. W. BECKER.

Our Carriage paint together with a little elbow grease can make a wonderful change in your buggy.

J. W. SORENSON.

Fishing Tackle, fresh and new at Fournier's.

Stop and see the gold watch in Hathaway's window to be given away free. Optical work credited on watch contest.

FOR SALE—A good six-year old mare due to foal in July. Weight about 1400. E. L. BABBITT, Grayling, Mich.

To our advance paid subscribers we will send the New York Tribune Farmer for 50 cents. Regular price \$1.00 and worth five to any progressive farmer.

Base Ball Goods for Men and Boys at Fournier's.

For Sale—A span of bay ponies, well matched, good drivers and good workers. Will take a good work horse, weighing about 1200, in exchange. Enquire at this office.

Bert Newman, Peter Peterson and Misses Maggie Failing and Ida Hammond took a trip down the river Sunday.

The 6th and 7th grades of our school will hold a picnic at Portage lake Friday afternoon. A jolly time is anticipated by them.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church will serve ice cream and cake for 10c. all day Fourth of July on the court house lawn.

Miss Ella Guild, one of our former teachers arrived here Sunday morning for a short visit from Dollar Bay, where she has just closed a successful school year.

Commencement presents at Hathaway's.

Go to Hathaway's for nice things for commencement.

Ardoff Jacobson of the M. C. dining hall is spending two weeks in Chicago.

Miss Emma McCormick of Cornwall, Ont., a cousin of Mrs. Bert Mitchell, is here for a visit.

N. P. Olson and N. Michelson attended the grand Masonic gathering at Saginaw last week.

Try a sack of "Light House" flour. None better for as good. S. H. Co.

C. W. Wight attended the convalescence of Sir Knights at Saginaw last week and reports the best ever.

Mrs. Delevan Smith was elected Jr. Vice President of the Ladies' of the G. A. R. at Bay City last week.

Arthur Fournier returned Saturday night for his summer vacation from the University at South Bend, Ind.

Street commissioner Robinson is continuing his good work with gravel on the streets. They will be all right.

M. More, of Sanilac county, while working in the band mill yard, fell from a tramway and injured his spine.

Our ball team was worsted last Thursday by Wolverine to the tune of 0 to 5 in favor of Wolverine. Limber up boys!

Mrs. G. W. Heyl and her niece, Miss Laura Munn, returned Monday from a visit with Mrs. W. J. Snively in Roscommon.

J. Cady, who works in the planing mill, in some way came in contact with the saw and cut an ugly gash in his right hand.

We neglected to mention that Dr. C. C. Wescott attended the state convention of "Tooth Butchers" the 4th to 7th at Saginaw.

George Jerome arrived here for two weeks vacation from Lansing, after which he will go to the U. P. to run away from the hay fever.

Hathaway's watch contest will end this week. Watch for the winner in next issue. Edna Brown is still ahead with Goldie Pond second.

L. T. Tryon, a former resident of this town, died May 30 in Belfield, Va. He was an old soldier and had enlisted in the 81st Reg. N. Y. Vol.

A lodge of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employers was organized here last Friday with 45 members.

James Watts, charged with assault with intention to kill was bound over to the September term of the circuit court on his own recognition.

"Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack. S. H. Co.

It is very noticeable that all this advice to young people regarding the dangers of kissing comes from men who are too old to enjoy such things.

MARRIED—At the Catholic church June 15, Miss Eva LaMothe and D. Sancier. Miss Eva Sancier serving as brides maid and Isaac LaMothe as best man.

Don't complain about the warm weather for that is what everybody wanted a short time ago. It was only 94 in the shade Monday. It is in order now to grumble for rain.

If school teachers all over the country decide to unionize as the New York pedagogues did, the youngsters will probably try to start a strike as soon as school opens next fall.

The Wisconsin legislature has passed a law prohibiting the smoking of tobacco by persons under twenty-one years of age. The boys will be forced to confine themselves to cigars.

There will be no preaching at the Presbyterian church Sunday, on account of the pastor's absence. However, there will be Sunday school at 11.30, and the C. E.'s will meet at 6.30.

Persons who think living expenses in this country are high will undoubtedly get a great deal of satisfaction out of the information that eggs cost \$2 a dozen and butter 50 cents a pound in Alaska.

Attend the Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday evening, at the M. E. church, by Rev. Frazer. Mr. Frazer is a forceful orator, and it is safe to say, that those in attendance will listen to a masterful sermon.

Sylvia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Royce, of South Branch, but who is now residing at Grayling, we regret to learn, is afflicted with an affection of the nerves causing Saint Vitus dance. One arm and limb are affected. She will be taken before an expert for treatment.—Roscommon News.

Who can doubt that corn is king when, in addition to its food and feed value, the cob is used to make alcohol, cider vinegar and "pure maple syrup" while from the husk is turned out a fair article of smoking tobacco. Coal and cotton will have to look to their laurels.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfactory. S. H. Co.

P. L. Brown and Charles Howland, of Grayling, have put in a machine here and will begin the manufacture of cement blocks at once. They have a fine location between the barns of Charles Blanchard and A. J. Price, with plenty of water and believe the outlook here is good for a flourishing business. They are both practical men and will manufacture none but the best.—Roscommon News.

THE REASON WHY

Glit edge creamery butter is superior to all other butter because the cream is furnished by practical up-to-date farmers using hand separators. Years of experimenting all over the world has proved that there is no way of removing the impurities from milk or cream except by running the milk through a separator.

When anyone tells you that butter made from the old fashioned gravity raised cream is just as good, don't let them impose on you. If your grocer can not supply you, insist on him doing so or call at the factory. Use glit edge creamery butter for purity and quality.

Mfg. by H. R. NELSON, GRAYLING, MICH.

Farmers Take Notice.

Feldhauser Bros. will be equipped with a new clover huller to hull clover this fall.

NOTICE.

I will take possession of the photograph gallery bought of Mrs. Martin, the 20th of this month and will have the gallery refitted with new scenery and other modern appliances for the production of the best grade of work and respectfully solicit the patronage of the people of Grayling and vicinity. Respectfully, M. LAUR.

Remarkable Rescue.

That truth is stranger than fiction, has once more been demonstrated in the little town of Fedora, Tenn., the residence of C. V. Pepper. He writes "I was in bed, entirely disabled with hemorrhages of the lungs and throat. Doctors failed to help me, and all hope had fled when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery. Then instant relief came. The coughing soon ceased the bleeding diminished rapidly, and in three weeks I was able to go to work." Guaranteed for coughs and colds. 50c. and \$1.00 at L. Fournier's drug store. Trial bottle free.

Estrayed.

Strayed into my premises a cow. Owner is requested to call, prove property and pay charges. Cow is at my farm in Maple Forest. CONRAD HOWSE.

Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath, June 16th.
10.30 A. M. Preaching.
11.30 A. M. Sabbath School.
6.30 P. M. C. E. Meeting. Topic—"Who are slaves and who are free men?" (A temperance meeting.) Instead of the evening sermon the pastor will give a short address at the C. E. meeting.
7.30 P. M. Thursday evening meeting. Subject Sunday School lesson. All cordially invited to attend these services.

He Fired the Stick.

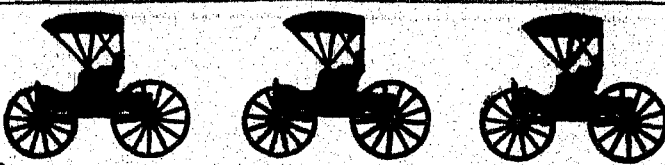
"I have fired the walking-stick I've carried over 40 years, on account of a sore that resisted every kind of treatment, until I tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve; that has healed the sore and made me a happy man," writes John Garrett, of North Mills, N. C. Guaranteed for Piles, Burns, etc., by L. Fournier, druggist. 25c.

O. Palmer and wife started for Detroit last Friday morning to join the Michigan Press Association for their trip down the St. Lawrence to Quebec and then north through the mountains the entire length of the Saguenay river. A grand outing is anticipated for the hundred pencil pushers, who will be accompanied by their wives, sisters etc.

Free to all Ministers.

I will send two bottles of Warner's White Wine of Tar free to any Minister who will send me an order for one dozen each from your dealer. For sale at Central Drug Store. Dr. C. D. Warner, Coldwater, Mich.

The Children's Day exercises which were held in the M. P. church (south side) last Sunday evening were in every way a decided success. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion; also a motto "Suffer the Little Children to Come unto me," was among the decorations. The Pastor R. H. Cunningham, presided. The opening address was given by the Superintendent of the Sunday school, Mrs. Brollin, in which she urged the parents to take a greater interest in the Sunday school work in the future, than had been taken in the past, and solicited their help in the work generally. The program consisted of reading, recitations, and songs by the children, which showed the careful training of the children, by Mrs. Brollin for the occasion. Among those who contributed to the program was a recitation entitled, "Christ in the Garden," given by Mrs. Metcalf which showed a wonderful retaining memory of one so advanced in years; also two numbers by Miss E. Roberts, which were very much appreciated. The attendance was good, every seat in the church being occupied, in all the exercises were equal to any which have already been given. A presentation of stars were given to those who had attended regular in the past four months. A reward system adopted by the school. COM.



Carriage Paint.

The enjoyment of a Buggy ride does not only depend on the horse and carriage, but also the looks. If your buggy is shabby and unpainted it makes a bad appearance. This buggy can be made to look good, if you use

B. P. S. Gloss Carriage Paint



This is better than the

ORDINARY KIND

It is ground in a hard durable Varnish and without adulterations. Made to withstand the hardest usage and exposure.

Will dry hard and with a beautiful Gloss.

This paint is manufactured by men who know how.

Price is no more than cheaper kinds.

60 cents per quart.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

OLD DUTCH CLEANSER



Takes the place of soap
Soap Powders
and Scouring Bricks.

Cleans, Scrubs, Scoures,
and Polishes

Cleans glass, wood, brass, copper, painted wall etc

SOLD FOR 10c.

CONNINE & CO.

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

COMMENCEMENT TIME

calls for suitable presents.

IS IT A WATCH YOU NEED?

We have them, only the BEST, from \$6.00 up. Chains and Fobs \$2.00 and upwards. Hat Pins 50 cents to \$1.75. Solid Gold Pins \$1.50 to \$3.00. Bracelets \$2.00 to \$7.00. The latest in cuff buttons at lowest prices.

RINGS! RINGS!! RINGS! RINGS!!

Nothing but solid gold. Souvenir Spoons are always in good taste.

You cannot afford to overlook our stock, when in need of anything in our line. You are invited to Bother us all you can.

The BEST line EVER, of Fountain pens coming soon, enquire for them. High grade goods and your money's worth is our motto.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.



A Bargain

FOR OUR

Subscribers

The New Idea
Woman's Magazine

AND
The Crawford Avalanche

Both, One Year for Only \$1.50

The New Idea Woman's Magazine contains over 100 pages each month of fashions, dressmaking, needlework and household helps.

Each number is beautifully illustrated and contains nine full-page fashion plates, some in color.

These two publications furnish reading for every member of the household.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' Shirt Waists

is still as complete as ever. A complete showing in Lawn and Silk Waists, in both long and short sleeves in the very latest styles.

Long Silk Gloves

in Black, White and Tan.

Long Kid Gloves

in 12 and 16 button lengths, at \$2.25 and \$3.00.



LADIES' SKIRTS.

Our line this season is larger than ever. The very latest styles in Black Voils, Panamas, Gray Mixtures and Plaid, and Blues and Browns.

ADLER "COLLEGE" SUITS.

We sell the famous Adler "College" Suits. You will admit that you never saw such high class clothes before. Suits equal the best custom made.

"QUEEN QUALITY"

Shoes and Oxfords for ladies. Handsomer shoes were never made than the new styles we are now showing. The largest line of Shoes and Oxfords in the very latest styles ever shown in town.

SOFT HATS.

Latest shades and shapes, at \$1.00 to \$3.00. Mens' new soft Shirts, Neck-Wear, Fancy Hose.

DO YOU TRADE WITH US?

If not, we are both losing money. It will surprise you how far we can make your money go. Try it!

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Drugs.

Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store

"Fishing Tackles"

Thats fit for

FISHING"

We have the best of everything that the Fishermen need.

Bring us your Family Receipts.

Prescription Work a Specialty

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigar

Fire Insurance

Cheap Freight Rates to all Western Points.

ROLLA W. BRINK, Agent
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Lenox Chocolates

We have just added a full line of Lenox High Grade Chocolates, to our stock of candies. Every package is guaranteed to conform with the requirements of the pure food law. TRY THEM.

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE,

LUCIEN FOURNIER, Proprietor.

PLAY TIME OF THE TORNADO IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

The territory included in the States of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, the center of maximum frequency being near the point of union of these four States, or about a hundred miles east of the geographical center of the United States is the tornado area. According to the reports of the United States weather bureau, tornadoes occur more frequently in May, April, June and July. In the order named, the most violent ones thus far recorded having happened in April and the greatest number in May. Already tornadoes have occurred this season in this territory, accompanied by much damage to property and loss of life.

A tornado is the concentration of storm energy. It is the most destructive and the most sudden in appearance of all forms of atmospheric disturbance, and is least easily recognized in its early stages, even by the expert. A tornado and an electric storm arise from the same general conditions, and in the beginning cannot be distinguished one from the other. They often are identical up to a certain point and are deflected into the one or the other by local conditions with which the general cyclonic storm comes in contact in its passage from one point to another.

Edward H. Bowler, chief of the St. Louis weather bureau, has made a special study of the subject of tornadoes and is in a position to speak with authority regarding them.

"I think," said he, "it would be well to bring out one point in the beginning of this subject, and that is the difference between tornadoes and cyclones. The sort of whirlwind that is popularly called a cyclone is not a cyclone at all, but is a tornado. The tornado is the storm that makes its appearance in the form of a funnel-shaped cloud, while the cyclone is a general storm, or an area of low barometric pressure. The word cyclone means a revolving wind. It is true, and a cyclone is a revolving wind, only the revolution covers a much greater area than that of the so-called 'twisters,' or tornadoes. A cyclone may be a thousand miles in diameter, while a tornado may not be more than a hundred feet.

The cyclone is the parent of the tornado. It is the general condition that produces the tornado. There is always a cyclone somewhere in the United States. Without it this country would dry up, for the cyclones bring our rains. If you examine a weather map you will see certain sections marked 'low.' These are the areas of low pressure, the storm centers or cyclones, and if you will look further you will find that all the little arrows which show the direction of the wind in the different localities around this 'low' region point in a direction generally pointing toward the center of the area marked 'low,' circling from right to left, or opposite to the hands of a clock. That means that the equilibrium of the atmosphere is disturbed, but not violently, and that the motion is in a generally rotary direction, but horizontal rather than vertical. These storm centers move across the country from day to day, in a generally north-easterly direction, and the atmospheric conditions which they encounter en route are the immediate causes of violent storms of one kind or another. Sometimes it is a severe thunderstorm and sometimes it is a tornado. These storm centers, or cyclones, extend over large areas, varying from 200 or 400 miles to a thousand or more miles in diameter.

WHERE TORNADOES ORIGINATE.
"Tornadoes always originate in the southeast quadrant of these areas of low pressure, usually close southeast of the center at a distance of from 200 to 250 miles, and they, like the parent cyclone, travel in a generally north-easterly direction.

"The tornado travels ten or a hundred miles, and is dissipated in a few hours, while a cyclone may travel for days and cover thousands of miles of territory in its progress. The Galveston hurricane is an instance of this. That storm was first observed southeast of the island of Porto Rico on September 1. It moved westwardly with the general drift of the air, was deflected from its normal course up the Atlantic coast by a bank of cold air over the eastern States, and on September 10 was in northern Texas. It then recurved toward the northeast, passed over the great lakes and the St. Lawrence valley as a storm of marked intensity and was dissipated somewhere off the coast of Canada. A hurricane is an intensified cyclone.

"A tornado is caused by a very unstable local condition of the atmosphere. The warm moist air rises and comes in contact with the descending cold stream of air above. Breaking through this cold stratum, it rushes into the opening, and the heavy, cold air rushes down to fill the space formerly occupied by the heated air, producing a whirling motion similar to that in a stationary washbasin of water when the stopper is removed

and the water allowed to run out, only the air whirling upward to the center at the top of the cloud instead of downward, as in the case of the water. The gyratory motion begins in the upper strata and gradually descends, forming the funnel-shaped cloud that we know. The velocity of the air as it whirls upward to the center is from 200 to 300 miles an hour; that is, we estimate that it is as great as that by the effects it produces. We know what effects are produced by wind of any measurable velocity, and, using that as a basis, we estimate a tornado's velocity by the character of damage resulting from it."

HIGH JUMPS AT VASSAR.

Girl Athlete Makes New Record in Vaulting and Putting the Shot. Mildred Vilas, '07, of Cleveland, O., and Inez Milholland, '00, two of the most popular students, established new athletic records at Vassar Saturday.

Miss Vilas made a fence vault of 4 feet 10 1/2 inches. The previous record was 4 feet 10 1/4 inches, made by D. E. Merrill, '02, in 1901.

Miss Milholland, a beautiful English girl, who is taking a course at Vassar in preparation for woman's suffrage work in England, and who is regarded as one of the strongest women ever at the college, put the eight-pound shot 31 feet 8 1/2 inches, breaking the record of 29 feet 11 1/2 inches, made by E. H. White in 1902.

The surprise of the day was the poor showing of the two present students who hold championships. Alice H. Belding, '07, holder of two records, 7 feet 6 inches in standing broad jump and 155 feet 3 inches in baseball throwing, and Martha Gardner, '07, holder of 100-yard hurdle record, 16 1/3 seconds, and running broad jump, 14 feet 6 1/2 inches. Neither champion was able to equal her record, while in the hurdle race and baseball throwing they were surpassed by sophomores and freshmen.

The sophomores won the honors of the day, exceeding their own best expectations with 437 points. When it was announced that 1907 had won 23 points a mighty shout of "skiddoo" went up from the side lines where the sophomores were cheering their successful athletes; 1910, won 20 points and 1909 got 13.

GOOD MEDICINES.

Vastly Important Drugs Should Be Treasured.

"No; because any man, however ignorant, with any motive, however ignoble, may manufacture and sell any of the 50,000 compounds known to organic chemistry, and may allege for them what curative powers he will, and because, too, of this unlimited opportunity for fraud among the older drugs, it becomes a matter of no surprise to learn that at the present time among the great number of firms manufacturing remedial agencies there is the greatest conceivable diversity in science, sincerity and wisdom.

"These drugs come from the uttermost parts of the earth—from the dark forests of Brazil, from the frozen Siberian steppes, from the banks of the gray-green, greasy Limpopo river, all set about with fever trees, or from 'alien Samarkand'—but almost everywhere they are gathered by barbarous peoples, the lowest of earth's denizens. It is small wonder, then, that with any one plant there should be a variation among its individual specimens in the proportion of the active medicinal agent it contains. But when we add to this the fact that, in general terms, the per cent of the active ingredient depends on the amount of sunshine it enjoys, on the time of the year it is gathered, even on the time of the day, on the amount of moisture, the elevation, the character of the soil, and a dozen other factors, it becomes almost a necessity of thought that the amount of 'medicine' in that plant must vary from a maximum to nothing at all.

"A man's wife goes bravely down to the gates of death to pass through, or, it mayhap, to come slowly back, bearing radiantly with her the flaming torch of another life. Ergot is required. Now, ergot is a fungus growing upon rye, where it destroys and displaces the ovary of the plant. It comes

from Russia, Austria, Sweden, Spain and where not; its chemical analysis does not seem to yield reliable information, for its active constituents are not definitely understood. Finally, the physiological activity of the drug may be good, or little, or zero, just as it may change, while after the lapse of a year it becomes unfit for use. Yet it is to this substance, so utterly variable, that the physicians must trust the life of the woman and the child."

Robert Kennedy Duncan in Harper's.

ROAD TO FORTUNE.

Here Pointed Out More Especially to Boys, but It Is Open to All.

"It's hard work," said the boss to a New York Sun writer, "to get anybody to do even the simplest things really well and to keep on doing them so; and I do love to meet people who do the work they have to do, no matter what it may be, thoroughly and who have, besides, the sense and nerve to keep at it that way steadily.

"It is a positive delight to me to find a boy that makes a good job of sweeping out the store, who is not satisfied with giving it a lick and a promise—sweeping out the thick of it from the middle of the floor—but who dies into the corners and sweeps clean along the edges and makes a good, thorough, workmanlike job of it all through.

"Now, that sort of job of sweeping is a positive help to the business; it makes the store attractive, it actually gets into the atmosphere of the place and helps to draw people who would be surely be repelled, if not driven away, by a store sloppily kept. And now suppose this boy keeps right on so, unflinchingly; suppose he shows that he's really got the stuff in him; why, he gets the first chance there is for a step up, for the demand for men who can do things is greater than the supply, and then if he will only keep on doing things the way he began he's got his future in his own hands.

"What is true of the boy sweeping the store is equally true of every other boy, in whatever work he may be doing, absolutely; for the whole secret of success lies in doing whatever your hands find to do well and faithfully.

"This is an old, old, old story, I know, but there's a fresh crop of boys coming into the field daily, to whom, ever, it must be new, and if but one of each day's crop would take the old story to heart, the world in general would be better off and the boy himself would profit by it greatly."

OUR GLOBE'S CAPACITY.

The Time When the Earth Will Be Fully Peopled.

Professor Ratzsch of the Royal Geographical Society estimates that the fertile lands of the globe amount to 28,000,000 square miles, the steppes to 14,000,000 and the deserts to 1,000,000.

Fixing 207 persons to the square mile for fertile lands, ten for steppes and one for deserts as the greatest population that the earth could properly nourish, the professor arrives at the conclusion that when the number of inhabitants reaches about 6,000,000,000 the earth will be peopled to its full capacity. At present it contains somewhat more than one-quarter of that number.

If the rate of increase shown by the latest census statistics should be uniformly maintained, Professor Ratzsch shows that the globe would be fully peopled about the year 2072.—New York Tribune.

Imagination.

Bacon—"The author of that new novel has a wonderful imagination. Egbert—"Why, have you read the book?"

"No, but he said that 10,000 copies of the volume had been sold."—Yonkers Statesman.

She Said Nothing.

"Now fix your mind on something." "I can think of nothing?" "Fix it on me."

"That's what I said."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A neat and particular housekeeper is not always the great joy to the slothful people who make most of her work, that she imagines she is.

A Popular Pup

THE UNSEEN HAND.

By Henry F. Cope.
"The sword of the Lord and of Gideon."—Judges vii, 20.

The mightiest and the eternal forces fight over on the side of the right. True, things do not always look that way. Sometimes Napoleon's anser about God always being on the side of the largest battalions seems to have the large battalions swept away before the strange, unaccountable, and irresistible power of an insignificant body having truth and God on its side.

The man who takes up the struggle for truth, who puts his hand to the sword for the oppressed, for the right, finds himself holding a two-handed weapon, and if he grasps firmly the one hilt it is as though there were an omnipotent hand grasping the other. He who fights worthily, in fitting battle, never fights alone. Often he may seem to stand with none to aid, but one mightier than he is with him.

It is not that some omnipotent person steps down from a throne in the heavens and plunges into the battle; it is that every time a man steps out for right and truth he places himself in accord with eternal spiritual forces that give themselves to him and his work. It is not that God comes to fight for a man so much as that a man finds himself fighting beside God; entering this battle, he sees that where he thought none had been serving the heavens had long been waging the contest.

It is so easy, like old Elijah, to think that you alone are left to witness for truth, to feel the loneliness of standing for things noble and worthy, to become oppressed with the hopelessness of the minority in which you find yourself. When real and concrete things press upon us and their upbraid is in our ears and we become deaf and blind to the greater forces that from the beginning of time have been working for the best.

Every great reform has looked like a losing movement; it has begun with most insignificant minorities; it has met with violent and well organized opposition; its supporters have often been faint-hearted, and yet ultimately it has overcome always. As men have fought on they have found an unseen hand grasping the sword beside theirs.

We all need this sense of God with us, helping us in our lives. This gives courage and confidence. It does not mean weak reliance upon heaven to do things for us; it means entering on the things that look impossible because we know that, if they are right, every great force in the universe will co-operate with us.

This is the fine sense in which the human enters into partnership with the divine. This determines whether we may call our work divine or not. It is to be judged, not by whether it is pleasant or looks respectable, but by whether it is the work in which we know the Lord of all can lay his hand to the tool or weapon alongside of our hands.

With a consciousness like this, one can attempt anything; nothing is long or impossible. The practical question is not "can this be done?" but "ought this to be done?" It is such a task as will enlist the co-operation of the eternal spirit of truth and right? With the cry of Gideon on their lips, men have faced forth facing fearful odds; their hands have fallen from their swords, but the unseen hand has carried them on until the cause is won.

The Almighty, who would have love and peace and righteousness to prevail, needs your hand for his sword; the sword of the Lord is vain without Gideon. Ideals and spiritual forces may exist, but man must be their realization, their visible hands. God's work waits for you to put your hand to the sword; you will find his already there.

This helping hand is always unseen; spiritual things are strange, indefinite, and often apparently unreal. God cannot be reduced to figures nor to material elements. This hand that works with ours may mean one thing to one and another to another. What we all need is to simply grasp the great fact of the spiritual forces that strengthen every good resolve, that give vigor in every good work, and give victory at last to the right.

WHAT IS HELL?

By Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D. D.
Text—"And in hell he lifted up his eyes."—Luke xvi, 23.

There is a vast difference of opinion concerning this awful state of fiery torment about which I read in this sixteenth chapter of Luke. But whatever the difference of mere opinion may be, the awful fact will ever remain the same. My opinion may be an error; your opinion may be an error; but one thing is sure, namely, that as we live, my friends, this is a very important matter, about which we need to be right. It is not unimportant; it is the vastly important; it is an essential truth, and you and I should be right about it.

You may say, "I don't believe in hell." But, ah, your belief would not abolish it. Your disbelief would not quench its unquenchable flame; your desire will not make that hell disappear when, if unrepentant and in wickedness, you pass on into that beyond for judgment. Nay, the fact will be there. The illustration is often used of men going down the Niagara River to the falls. They may think there is no danger there; they may not hear the roar of the falls; they may be engaged in absorbing sports; yet they are nearing the awful precipice, and their disbelief in a fall will not prevent their going over to destruction when they reach the brink of the precipice. Your belief will not save you from future punishment, if it be a fact; your disbelief will not save you

from it if it be an eternal verity. Our minds are limited, and if we think of God, the Mighty Spirit, who rules the universe, doing something so unjust as giving high Heaven to the wicked murderer, just the same as He gives it to the purest of earth, who has given His life for the good of His fellow men, how inconsistent that idea would be! You must know that it is not true; your hearts tell you that it is not true. God, the Almighty God, cannot do that. No. Justice demands that the good shall be loved and the evil hated. We recognize that if the good are to be rewarded, there must be a heaven; and if there is a heaven, there must necessarily be a hell. Because heaven is the opposite of hell, as good is the opposite of evil, as light is the opposite of darkness.

MORAL COURAGE NEEDED.

By Rev. William M. Grosvenor.

And David said unto Saul, I cannot go with thee, for I have not proved them. And he took his staff in his hand and chose him five smooth stones out of the brook and put them in a shepherd's bag which he had, even in a scrip; and his sling was in his hand; and he drew near to the Philistine.—I. Samuel xvii, 38-40.

Thus early in his career did David the shepherd boy assert the distinguishing quality of his life. He must be himself. He was gracious, tactful, ready to try means which other people wanted him to use. He was willing to put on Saul's armor. He was always humble, ready to acknowledge his faults, willing to receive advice, but the one clear note which he always struck, a note with the ring of a true coin, was sincerity. When it comes to the battle he must have his own outfit weapons; he must fight his own way.

All of us are sinners; all of us have our faults, but we venture to say that for all of us to-day there is one clear-cut distinction that always remains in our moral and intellectual judgment of men—do they ring true? When we say, "That man is square," he means what he says; you can trust him," how that covers a multitude of sins.

He holds opinions with which we utterly disagree, but we say he is sincere and we respect him. He is stupid, uninteresting, narrow, but he is honest, and we gladly tolerate him. He has many faults; he is weak in will, perhaps intemperate, perhaps sensual, swept on by forces of evil that have overwhelmed him, but he fights against them and is honest and manly and brave, and his words and deeds are full of good meaning, and we forgive him and love to help him. He is irritable and cursed with an unfortunate manner; he is tactless and blundering, but he is as trustworthy as time and as straight as an arrow, and we believe in him.

And without it all the gifts of nature and of grace are marred and valueless. Though he speaks with the tongues of men and angels, the moment we find him out and know that it is all honeyed words and glittering unrealities the eloquence becomes as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. Though he has faith and goes to church and sings hymns and utters prayers, and all the while is doing it for social recognition or political influence or business success, the moment we find him out we call him hypocrite and dismiss him.

He may feed the poor and build hospitals and colleges and churches and libraries, and yet, when we know, or even imagine that we know, that he has oppressed the poor and been hard as flint and stung and unmerciful to all those who worked for him or dealt with him, no amount of explanation will ever redeem his one irreparable fault.

There is something very remarkable about our Lord's discrimination between men. He has compassion on the multitudes; he is most sympathetic with physical suffering; he is most merciful and tender with sinners and outcasts. He is most tolerant with honest debtors. He takes into the wide embrace of His arms outstretched upon the cross, the whole tragic life of the sin-sick world, but He turns with almost savage fury on that mental and moral insincerity which made many of the leading classes of His own day children of the devil. He seems to say, be true to yourself; bring better ideals into your life.

It is that kind of manhood, simple, frank, open, true to itself, that alone will save our politics and our society from the demoralization of its unrealities.

What we need supremely to-day is moral courage. Thousands of young men and women would be saved from moral ruin if they are only brave enough to be true to themselves and the real conviction of their hearts. If we know that gambling, intemperance, sensuality are dragging us down, the first step to victory is to fling compromise and all excuses aside and speak out frankly to our friends. If we think a thing is wrong, let us boldly say so, and then there will come to us the larger courage to go on and win a greater victory.

THE NAME "SUNDAY."

By Bishop Fallows.

The Sunday problem is both grave and complicated. The very term Sunday indicates the worship of the Sun and the observance of his day by the great pagan nations of antiquity. The name was used as the Christian day of rest by the well-known edict of Constantine the Great. Objection has been made to the name on account of its pagan paternity, but we might as well object to the names of Monday, Tuesday and all the rest of the days of the week, which are equally pagan.

One day in seven has been well-nigh universally regarded throughout the ages. The law given on Sinai simply emphasized the importance of the law which God himself had written in the physical, mental and spiritual constitution of man. It becomes a matter of little moment whether the seventh day or the first day of the week shall be observed as the Sabbath or Sunday.

The law that rounds the world, the same rounds the dewdrop's little frame.—Blackwood's.

Michigan State News

DIVORCED BRIDE DESERTED.

After Four Months' Third Husband Takes Clothes and Goes.

Leaving his bride of four months, who secured a divorce from her previous husband on purpose to marry him, Oscar Palmer, a Michland farmer, 22 years of age, walked out of his home four miles from that village the other day and has not since been heard from. He had found married life irksome, and had told friends that he did not like the responsibility. His wife found that he had worn his best suit under the everyday clothes in which he last appeared, and she suspects that he has gone to the home of his mother in Oklahoma. They had quarreled, and he had refused to "make up." Mrs. Palmer wrote at once to her father, William Palmer, at Kalkaska, who came and took her and her one-year-old daughter home with him. The young wife has two other living children from whom she has been divorced, yet the people among whom she has always lived declare that she has not been to blame in any case for her matrimonial shipwreck. "Just unlucky," they say.

SWEETHEART KISSES ANOTHER.

Young Woman Ends Her Life on Her Birthday.

In a fit of jealous rage because her sweetheart had kissed another girl in her presence, Miss Queenie Gray, aged 21 years, committed suicide in Muskegon by swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid. She died in great agony. Miss Gray was the daughter of a Toronto business man, and is believed to have chosen this particular day for the deed for the reason that it was the anniversary of her birth. She had been despondent for some time. The incident in which her sweetheart and the other girl took part occurred while the three were members of a party on an automobile trip. It was intended as a joke, the sweetheart said, after the girl was dead.

BOY FARRICIDE IS DISCHARGED.

Court Finds Daggett Youth Shot in Self-Defense.

The examination of William Laycock, 10 years old, who shot and killed his father, in order to save the lives of his mother and brother, was held at Stephenson. The court found that the boy acted in self-defense and ordered the charge of manslaughter against him dismissed. William Laycock, the older brother of William, while suffering from wounds in the neck received at the hands of his father, gave testimony in behalf of his brother, Mrs. Laycock, the mother, also suffering from bruises received during the struggle, went with her when her son was discharged.

PIONEER ASKS FOR A DIVORCE.

Michigan Man, Aged 90, Tires of Married Life.

Levi Woods, a territorial pioneer and for fifty-two years a pillar of the Presbyterian church in Kalamazoo, has wearied of wedded life, and at the age of 90 demands a divorce from his wife, Mary, whom he married twenty-seven years ago. The Circuit Court has taken his case under advisement. Woods charges a daughter of his wife by a former marriage with causing trouble. He says she induced him to sell his property in Michigan and move to California, where she was living. He remained some time and then returned, his wife preferring to stay with her daughter, he alleges.

SEEKS TO DIE; WINS AT LAST.

Milwaukee Man, Pined for One Attempt, Is Finally Successful.

Albert Krensko, aged 35, of the District Court in Milwaukee, 33 and costs for attempting suicide after he had been trapped by a drug clerk who gave him a harmless mixture for carbolic acid instead of the real thing and then informed the police. Later, after a quarrel with his wife, Krensko disappeared. He returned later and knocked on the door. When his wife opened it Krensko fell dying on her feet with a bottle of carbolic acid in his hand. Krensko was a laborer and had served several terms in the workhouse, once for beating his wife.

IT WANTS RACE SUICIDE PRIZE.

Brighton Has More Childless Families, in Population, than Any Other.

A census of Brighton shows that it comes nearer to actual "race suicide" than any other town in the United States. In the town there are twenty-four "families" of one member each and seventy-six families of two members each. There are only four families of over seven members each. The village was laid out with 60 acres for a good sized town and was once populous, but the population has shrunk to 749 souls, leaving one and one-third acres inside the "city limits" for each man, woman and child.

SHOOTS CHUM WHILE HUNTING.

Calhoun Youth May Die as Result of Accident.

While hunting squirrels near their homes in Burlington township, Carl Tomlinson, aged 18, was accidentally shot by Don Baecher. The bullet from the rifle entered Tomlinson's left side and lodged in his chest. The attending physician says that the young man may die. Baecher is almost frantic, because of the thought that his chum may not recover.

HID IN A STRAW TICK.

Kalamazoo Officer Found Young Man in His Boardman Home.

Hidden away in a straw tick in an endeavor to escape the officers, Deputy Sheriff Nick found Leslie Bauer at the home of his parents at Boardman, and returned with him to Kalamazoo on a charge of stealing \$14 worth of merchandise from a traveling salesman at Schoolcraft. The officer searched the house and was about to leave when he tried the straw tick.

Marriage Visit Menace.

Burglars broke into Melchoe's drug store on Front street, Monroe, and helped themselves to a quantity of cigars, brushes and combs. Entrance was effected through a cellar window. The marauders fought shy of the drug stuff.

Wages: Himself in Schoolhouse.

Henry Steinback, aged 90, of L'Anse-au-Loup, a pioneer resident of the copper country, hanged himself in the tower of the school house at L'Anse, where he was teacher. He had been despondent for several weeks. He leaves a widow and several young children.

HUNT SNAKE WITH CHLOROPHORM.

Hastings Farmers Will Make Second Attempt to Kill Monster.

For the last fifteen years an Asiatic constrictor has been inhabiting the woods, two miles north of Hastings. The reptile is, according to reports of those who have seen it recently, nearly twenty feet in length. The huge serpent thrives by devouring sheep, pigs, calves and chickens. Ten years ago a meeting of the residents of Hastings was called for the purpose of hunting down and killing the reptile. There were many volunteers for the expedition, but after getting one sight of the huge monster nearly all turned back, and the snake was allowed to continue his existence. The serpent was seen a short time ago, after a long absence, and a number of residents have signified their willingness to start out again, not to return until the snake is killed. The hunters will be armed with shotguns, axes, sledge hammers and other weapons of defense and torture. It is proposed to take an enormous supply of chloroform, to be used if necessary.

ASK RECEIVER; CHARGE FRAUD.

Minority in Michigan Phone Company Fights Reorganization.

A bill asking for a receiver for the Michigan State Telephone Company and charging the directors and all concerned in the foreclosure proceedings of the corporation's immediate predecessor—the Michigan Telephone Company—with gross fraud, was filed in Detroit some time ago, but has been carefully suppressed. Attorneys Moore and Flowers, who filed the bill, are said to represent minority stockholders in the late Michigan Telephone Company who lost between \$250,000 and \$300,000 by the reorganization. The officers and directors of the Michigan Telephone Company in their response ask the federal court to enjoin the plaintiffs from prosecuting their cause any further in the State courts.

DOG CARRIES DEAD MAN'S HEAD.

Leads to Discovery of Body of Supposed Murder Victim.

Residents of Emmet county are excited over the awesome discovery of a man's head and the mystery surrounding the find. A hunting dog dragged the head of a man apparently aged 45 years into the village of Emmet. The owner of the dog, called back in the woods about four miles and found the headless trunk of a well-dressed man, but nothing in his pockets to identify him. The coroner and a deputy sheriff went to the woods and dug a hole into which they dumped the body. Later it was exhumed and given a regular burial at Leveering. No one is reported missing in that locality. Murder and robbery is suspected.

Mother Makes Mistake.

Mrs. William Stahl, of Horton Springs, thinking her seven-year-old boy was in need of quinine, gave him, as she supposed, a two-grain capsule. Shortly after, the boy grew sleepy and showed signs of poisoning. A physician was summoned and the youth was saved. On examination the capsule was found to contain morphine instead of quinine.

Within Our Borders.

Frank Lecky was speared in the heel at Grand Haven, a companion driving four times through the foot.

Banking Commissioner Zimmerman reports that Michigan people have \$103,182,258 in savings in State banks and trust companies.

Don C. Henderson, for many years publisher of the defunct Allegan Journal, has been adjudged insane in the Probate Court and taken to Kalamazoo asylum.

Mrs. George Haight of Cheshire had both arms broken and was internally injured when her horse ran away. The animal was frightened at an automobile.

James Kelley, a pioneer resident, 85 years old, was found dead in his home in Emmet. Mr. Kelley came there from Ireland over fifty years ago. He lived alone.

Falling to end his life with poison, Charles Smith, 77 years old, hanged himself with a cloth-line in his woodshed in Greenville. Ill health is given as the reason.

Van E. Crane, against whom Miss Sadie Barnes brought a divorce suit for \$10,000, was relieved of \$225 while taking in the nights at Port Huron's "White City."

Next door to the home where the three Hicks children were burned to death last month Harold, 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Moore, South Park, was drowned in a bath tub.

The 3-year-old son of Simon Matheys of Nadeau, while playing near the station was struck by a switch engine. His left leg was cut off, ribs were fractured, piercing his lungs. The boy died in great agony three hours after the accident.

Henry Steinback, 60 years old, of L'Anse, a pioneer resident of the copper country, hanged himself in the school house at L'Anse, where he was teacher. He had been despondent for several weeks and was thought to be deranged. A widow and several adult children survive him.

John Hill, a farmer, aged 24, was drowned in Kinnabik lake, two miles north of Vicksburg, by falling out of a boat. He had been fishing and while pulling up the anchor of the boat he lost his balance and fell overboard. Being unable to swim, he sank before assistance could reach him.

Hert Wenman, aged 20, and Jesse Johnson, aged 28, who were arrested in St. Joseph on a charge of attempting to do a great holdup here less than the crime of murder, will now face a charge of murder, as Capt. Peter Johnson, whom they are alleged to have assaulted in a Benton Harbor saloon, died in Chicago.

Henry Crotty of Bay City suffered a broken arm and other members of the party were hurt when he sent his auto into a ditch to avoid striking a buggy. The machine is a wreck.

While using the telephone during a severe storm, Ruby Leflund of Royalton was shocked by lightning. The girl was killed by the bolt. It is not believed that she can recover.

While working in a gravel pit near Corunna, Eugene Perry, 27 years old, strained himself so badly that he died within twenty-four hours. A widow and two small children survive him.

Several complaints of unequal assessments have been made to the State tax commission and at the next meeting of the commission arrangements will be made for reviewing the assessments which are claimed to be excessive. Among the complaints is one from the Detroit Fair and Race Track. The Detroit Fair and South Head railway also complain that its assessments have been excessive, and there are several individuals who ask for relief from unequal assessments. The tax commission cannot review tax rolls generally, and can only act upon complaint from some taxpayer in regard to some specific assessment.



For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

(continued)